PRICE THREE CENTS.

GLAD THE BILL IS LAW.

GENERAL SATISFACTION OVER THE AD-JUSTMENT OF THE TARIFF.

CONSTANTLY IMPROVING BUSINESS CONDITIONS PREDICTED-COMMENTS OF SEVERAL

The final passage of the Dingley Tariff bill and ated a feeling of buoyancy throughout the city yesterday which has not been known in Nework since the election in 1892. The general sentiment with all classes of peaple was that at last the clouds had rolled by, and that an era of genu-

ine prosperity might now be looked for with per-Wilbur F. Wakeman, the new Appraiser of the port of New-York, has made a careful study of the tariff question in his capacity of general secretary of the American Tariff League, a place duty as an officer of the League to examine all sures and propositions presented to Congress, to analyze their probable effect upon the arious sections of the Union to which they related more or less intimately, and through members of Congress interested in the industry affected to bring the League's influence to bear for the proper protection of American manufactures and as a natural sequence of American labor. to the Tariff bill which has now become law, and few men probably are better qualified to speak of its possible results. He was seen last

evening by a reporter of The Tribune, and when

asked for his opinion of what it might do for "I have the fullest confidence that the Dingley bill will do for us what the Republican party has promised to the country. The law to which President McKinley placed his signature yesterday is the most scientific tariff measever drawn. It is better than the McKinley law, under which the United States reached the highest prosperity it has known, because it has avoided the mistakes which experience developed in that law. It has been gratifying to watch the changing popular sentiment in favor of a more solid and sure protection of dency was to cut, cut, cut, lower the duties and to follow the lines of the Wilson bill. Since the discussion of the measure in the Senate began there has been a strong development of the American idea and a disposition to stand by higher and safer duties.

THE WOOL SCHEDULE.

"Yet the Dingley bill has not made so high a tariff as we had in the McKinley bill, but it is more of a protective measure. Every substantial industry and all industries that give promise of staying qualities have been looked No such scientific methods of arranging tariff that industry ever before appeared in tariff bill. From first to last it is a masmanufactures, chemicals, earthenware and glassware and agricultural products. No pains have been spared to bring forward whatever promises an increase of employment for American labor. The main idea of the bill is to make work for American working men and working

This is exemplified in the gloves schedule. It is designed to put to work thousands of people in the State of New-York. Women's gloves are now included in the schedule, a new feature that will set a great many people at work in the Gloversville district.

Another thing is the attention which has been paid to Southern products. Rice is protected, as it ought to have been before, and comparatively short time from 5,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds a year. The seed from which this cotton of Egypt is grown comes from which country. Every three years they come over here for fresh seed, and the Egyptian cotton so grown has come in competition with Ameri-can cotton. The Dingley bill will adjust this

"Only one proposition which the League, in connection with other protection forces urged upon Congress, failed of success. It is well known that the bill in many spots was not satisknown that the bill in many spots was not satisfactory to American interests as it came from the Senate, but only one proposition which the League, in connection with other protection forces, urged upon Congress failed of adoption. Practically all that was asked except the enactment of discriminating duties on imports carried in American bottoms was granted. Yet this section was strengthened so that it will prove a great aid to American shipbuilders.

"I believe that the advantages which will result from this magnificent measure will become apparent very soon. Indeed, it is evident that the country has already begun to reap its benefits."

M & PLATT'S VIEW.

Senator Platt, at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, said yesterday that his belief that the new Tariff bill would speedily bring prosperity to the country was unimpaired. "We have already," he said, "abundant evidence of its success in the renewed confidence it has inspired in business and commercial circles, and the number of new enterprises that are already under way."

Edward O. Leech, cashier of the National Union Bank, and formerly Director of the Mint, said: "I congratulate the Congress upon giving their undivided attention to the passage of the Tariff bill that became a law yesterday, and the country is to be congratulated as well. Even the anticipation of its passage has improved business conditions. I have noticed lately that business men have been more courageous, that securities are stronger, and that there has been more demand for money. The passage of the bill is all the more remarkable because there is not a Republican majority in the Senate. If the bill raises sufficient revenue for the expenses of the Government, it will justify all the hopes the Government, it will justify all the hopes that are felt for it. It is not to be expected that it will do this before January I, because of the large importations that have been recently made in anticipation of its passage, but after that date there seems to be no reason why it should not amply provide for the expenses of the Government. The prevailing sentiment among business men, so far as I have had occasion to notice it, has been that the particular clauses of the bill did not matter so much if it raised the necessary revenue."

Horace B. Fry, chairman of the Library Committee of the Union League Club, said: "The past will repeat itself. The country has always been prosperous under a protective tariff and grass has grown in the city streets under free trade. When the tariff of 1842 was removed in 1846, unexampled hard times followed, and they were only relieved by the discovery of gold in California, and I presume the Free Traders and Mugwumps will attribute our approximate pros-California, and I presume the Free Traders and Mugwumps will attribute our approximate prosperity to the Clondyke gold discoveries. From the date of the first protective tariff the ingenuity of the American people begins. There were practically no inventions then. I believe the total number registered at the Patent Office was three thousand, while the total number registered up to 1896 was, I think, about five hundred thousand. Nothing stimulates the ingenuity of thousand. Nothing stimulates the ingenuity of the American people like home competition, and nothing stimulates home competition like a pro-tective tariff."

UNDER THE NEW TARIFF. Only a few ships arrived here yesterday with imported goods which are dutiable under the new tariff. The principal ones were the steamship Am sterdam, from Rotterdam, with a large cargo of general merchandise, including wines and gin; the general merchandise, including wines and gin; the steamship Grenada, from Trinidad, with coffee, cocoa and Angostura bitters, and the bark Bussard, from Rio Grande do Sul, with hides and wool.

SWAM THE ENGLISH CHANNEL SOLDIERS ON THE WHEEL. THREE DIE BY DROWNING

THE FEAT PERFORMED BY CAPTAIN WEBB REPEATED BY A BOSTON MAN.

HE REACHED A POINT OFF CAPE GRIZ NEZ-

BLINDED BY SEA WATER THERE, HE HAD TO BE HAULED ABOARD THE ACCOMPANYING LUGGER.

London, July 25.-Peter McNally, the Boston to swim the English Channel on July 4, telegraphed to the Associated Press to-day from Calais that he swam the Channel y-sterday. He says that he started from Dover at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and was in the water fifteen hours, in which

time he covered thirty-five miles. He landed at

2:30 o'clock this morning at a point three miles McNally left the Admiralty Pier at Dover in the cresence of a crowd of onlookers at 11:20 o'clock blue tights, on which were pinned miniature Amer ican and English flags. A lugger, manned by two local sailors, accompanied him. McNally's trainer, Dover and one London journalist were also aboard

The temperature of the water was 64 degrees half miles an hour. At a point four miles out the temperature was found to have fallen to 62 degrees

temperature was found to have fallen to 62 degrees, and the weather had become extremely foggy, so that great care was necessary to avoid getting in the way of numerous passing steamers.

Six miles out the fog lifted, and tide and wind were so suitable for a long swim that McNally announced his determination to try to cross the Channel. He had been heading direct for Calais, but a strong westward current had drifted him to a place nearly off Folkestone. There he took refreshments, consisting of beef extract and ginger and a long piece of American chewing tobacco, which, he says, prevented his tongue from swelling. He swam almost continually with a breast stroke, with occasional changes to a side stroke for relief; but he never swam on his back, that, he explains, interfering with the action of the muscles.

Ships were constantly sighted, and at 4 o'clock the Varne Lightship was seen by the swimmer. One and a half hours later he had passed the Varne, which proved Captain Webb's greatest difficulty when he attempted to swim the Channel. Throughout the day the sun was hidden by clouds, so that it did not bother the swimmer. At 8 o'clock, when the sun set, one boat drew nearer to McNally, so as to be close at hand in case anything should happen.

At 10 o'clock McNally began to show signs of ex-

At 10 o'clock McNally began to show signs of ex-

happen.

At 10 o'clock McNally began to show signs of exhaustion, but pluckily continued at his task. From this time until 2 o'clock the temperature of the air and sea gradually lowered. McNally suffered severely, the swelling of his hands giving him great trouble, while from time to time he was seized with cramps in his legs, neck or arms, causing a drawn, haggard look about his face. The passages of his nose and his mouth also became swollen, so that breathing was difficult. At 2;30 o'clock he had reached a point within three miles of Cape Griz Nez. There he began to splash wildly and to swim in a circle, calling for light. It was evident to those in the boat that he was blinded by the salt water, which had got into his eyes, and they tried to persuade him to get on board. He refused to give up his task, and he was forcibly dragged into the boat, where he immediately became unconsclous. Upon being rubbed, however, he gradually revived. Owing to a change of tide the boat had great difficulty in reaching Calais. It arrived there, however, at 5:30 o'clock. As the circumstances precluded the possibility of independent reporters being taken aboard the boat for the trip, the five occupants of the craft which accompanied McNally made afficiavits in the presence of the American Consul describing the feat.

McNally quickly recovered from his exhaustion, and he crossed to Dover by the midday boat. Tonight he looked fairly well, considering what he had gone through. He said: "I discovered that the Channel is really much longer than I thought, and I found the currents to be all that Poyton, Webb and others told me. I am of the opinion that it is impossible for any one to swim from Dover to Calais, as the currents would all be against him. I shall make no more attempts this year, and will probably sail for home on August 7.

ROBBED AND ARRESTED.

Island, yesterday, and visited the new Mount Sinai Cemetery. From the cemetery they went to a small grove not far away and began to enjoy themselves. They had a keg of beer. While they were a detective. He threatened to arrest the Hebrews cotton is now taken from the free list and thirty young men and women in the party. H. placed under protective duties. The importathat the man show his badge. Instead of doing so the follow ran away. A number of the men gave chase, and followed him a considerable distance but did not overtake him.

After the chase the festivities were resumed They were interrupted by a gang of negroes, who invaded the grove and robbed the entire party. M. Pomranz, of Ridge-st., New-York, started to resist, and was beaten. His gold watch and chain and diamond stud were stolen. B. Goldstein was also relieved of his watch and chain, as was Mr. Rodman, who also lives in Ridge-st. Beckle Silverman, to whom Rodman is engaged to be married, attempted to oppose the negroes, and her hat, coat, pocketbook and parasol were taken from her Jewelry and morey were taken from others in the

One of the Hebrews escaped from the grove and summoned Constable H. Elymer, who hurried to the grove, only to find that the negroes had departed. The constable, however, arrested all the male Hebrews and took them before Judge Schumacher, of Newtown. They were locked up in the Town Hall. The authorities justify the constable's action by ascertaining that the grove, which belongs to the cemetery company, was being made use of as a picnic ground. It is said that the Hebrews assemble there every Sunday and frequently have trouble among themselves.

SHOT BOYS WHO ANNOYED HIM.

JAMES O'DONNELL, A CHICAGO HERMIT, NAR-ROWLY ESCAPED LYNCHING.

Chicago, July 25 .- James O'Donnell, who lives the life of a hermit, shot into a crowd of small boys who were playing bail near his home this afternoon. Thomas Good, twelve years old, and Frank Spears, eight years old, colored, were badly wounded. Spears will probably die. As soon as the ed. Spears will probably die. As soon as the shooting became known an angry mob of neighbors surrounded O'Donneil's home, where he had hidden himself. The timely arrival of a patroi wagon saved his life, but by a narrow margin, as the mob surrounded the wagon and the officers were forced to fight to protect their prisoner. O'Donneil said the boys annoyed him with their noise.

HIS NECK BROKEN BY A HAWSER.

A FORMER CITY CLERK OF CHESTER, PENN. MEETS DEATH IN A STRANGE WAY.

Chester, Penn., July 25.-James B. Campbell, for merly City Clerk of Chester, was killed this after-noon by a most peculiar accident. He was one of a party standing on the Government pier awaiting the Wilmington, Del., passenger steamboat steam tug which was lying at the pier, with a hawser attached to a post, began to move, and the hawser, becoming taut, slipped over the top of the post, whirled rapidly through the air and caught whiled rapidly through the an acceptance under the chin. The rope encircled itself tly about his neck, lifted the unfortunate man feet in the air, and then dropped him to the His neck was broken, and he was found to lead when the horror-stricken spectators ran to

AN INTERESTING WEEK IN NASHVILLE.

NEW FEATURES ON THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSI

Nashville, Tenn., July 25.-The last week in July promises to be one of the most interesting in the history of the Centennial Exposition, and there is every reason to believe that the attendance will be large. The early part of the week will not be large. The early part of the week will not be marked by many conventions or gatherings of so-cieties from other States, but will be noted for many new and decidedly entertaining amusement features, while the full complement of musical performances night and day will be given. Tuesday will again witness aquatic sports on Lake day will again withess aquatic sports on Lake Wautauga, and Wednesday night will witness the bombardment of Fort Sumter. A miniature Fort Sumter has been built on an island in the lake, and the warship Weetauken will be bombarded. and the warship Weetauken will be bombarded. This exhibition is sure to bring out a large crowd. The important affairs of the week are to occur on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the three days set apart for the jubilee festival, and no effort is being overlooked to make this musical festival one of the most attractive and delightful productions ever given in the South.

LONG RIDE OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY BICYCLE CORPS.

THE 1,900 MILES FROM FORT MISSOULA TO ST. LOUIS COVERED IN FORTY DAYS-THE

TRIP A SUCCESS, THOUGH MANY HARDSHIPS WERE EN-

St. Louis, July 25.-The 25th United States Infantry Bicycle Corps, which reached this city last night, completing their 1,900-mile ride from Fort were actually spent on the road, are encamped at Forest Park. Despite the rain that fell last night officers, Lieutenant J. A. Moss and Surgeon J. M. Kennedy, will be entertained by prominent citizens, while the soldiers, who are colored men, are the guests of local bicycle clubs, and later will be transerred to the Jefferson Barracks.

The 25th United States Infantry Bicycle Corps left Fort Missoula, Mont., on June 14, twenty-three in number. Lieutenant J. A. Moss, Surgeon J. M. Kennedy and Edward H. Boos, the official reporter, and twenty soldiers selected from the companies stationed at Fort Missoula made up the corps. During the trip one of the men was sent back to Fort Missoula on account of not

being able to keep up. The first twelve days of the trip were rainy and disagreeable, but good time was made, nevertheless. It was during these days that the main divide of the mountains was crossed, as well as pleasant days while the troops were in Montana, While crossing the Crow Indian Reservation heavy rains prevailed, and the corps was stuck in the mud much of the time. All the way across Wyoand many hardships arose from lack of good water

crossed, two days being occupied in that State. the corps in the shape of sand hills and heat. llance was reached and for nearly two hundred four days of suffering the sand hills were passed.

The corps passed through Grand Island, Lincoln and Table Rock, in Nebraska, and out of that State into Missouri on July 17, at Rulo. As a whole, the roads through Nebraska are good, but far from being level, short, steep hills being con-

Hamilton, Macon, Louisiana and St. Peter's being camping-places for the other nights. The roads cross Missouri were bad and hilly, and, with the exception of a few gravel roads, were the worst on he entire trip. When away from the railroad th ermation regarding the roads could be gained. The heat for the last three days of the trip was severe and hard on the men.

The distance covered on the trip was 1,900 miles, the daily average run being 522-3 miles. After leaving the Nebraska sandhills the average was over sixty miles a day. The men stood the trip remarkably well. Few accidents of a serious nature occurred, those that did occur being through care-According to Lieutenant Moss, the trip was a success from a military point of view.
In an interview to-day Lieutenant Moss said:

"The trip has proved beyond peradventure my contention that the bicycle has a place in me warfare. In every kind of weather, over all sorts of roads, we averaged fifty miles a day. At the end of the journey we are all in good physical condition. Seventeen tires and half a dozen frames is the sum of our dumage. The practical result of the trip shows that an army bleyele corps can travel twice as fast, as cavalry or infantry under any conditions, and at one-third the cost and effort. I am not sure whether we will return on our wheels or not, but will know as soon as orders are received from Washington."

SHOT AS THE THUNDER PEALED.

MISS BARRETT WAS KILLED, NOT BY LIGHTNING, BUT BY A BULLET.

Boston, July 25.-Miss Alice Barrett, who was reported to have been killed by lightning on Saturday, died a suicide. This startling announcement was made by the police to-night. On Saturday afternoon during the heavy thundershower a bolt of lightning struck the three-story brick building at No. 40 Kilby-st., setting it on fire. When the firemen forced an entrance into the office of W. C. & I. Codman, real estate brokers, on the third floor they were horrified to find the dead body of the firm's bookkeeper, Miss Alice Barrett, lying on the floor, her death being, of course, attributed to the

killed by the bolt, but that her life was ended by a bullet from her own hand. A revolver was found bullet from her own hand. A revolver was found lying by her side, which was taken possession of by the firemen. The most singular feature of the case is that she should have fired the fatal shot at the exact moment of the terrific peal of thunder, which completely drowned the noise of the weapon. It is stated that Miss Barrett had accumulated \$800 or \$1.000, which she had lent to an acquaintance, who had lost it in speculation. Miss Barrett worried over her loss, and it so preyed upon her mind that she could stand it no longer, and determined to end her life. She was twenty-three years old and lived with her mother and two brothers, at No. 249 School-st., Waltham.

NOW IN A SPANISH JAIL.

GENERAL RUIZ RIVERA TRANSFERRED FROM A HOSPITAL TO THE CABANAS FORTRESS.

surgent leader who succeeded Antonio Maceo in Pinar del Rio, and who, with his chief of staff, Coloner Bacallao, was captured in March last, after having been seriously wounded, has recovered from the effects of his wounds, and was removed from the hospital to the Cabanas fortress to-day. Gen-eral Rivera, according to the officials, expresses nimself as well satisfied with the treatment he re-ceived while in the hospital. Colonel Bacallao, was captured in March last, after

UNPROMISING FOR THE NEW MINISTER.

GERMANS THINK THAT ONLY A BISMARCK COULD HAVE PASSED THE LAW OF

Berlin, July 25.-Probably not since the days of Prince Bismarck has there been such an all-im-portant sitting of the lower house of the Prussian Diet as was that of Saturday. The excitement instde and outside of the House was intense. Crowds gathered outside the building two hours before the opening of the sitting.

The lower house of the Diet does not contain

single Socialist member, and therefore the Law of Associations bill was rejected on its merits by a body of men, who, although Radicals, are as pa-triotic and loyal as the framers of the measure. Concerning the attitude of the public, it was no nembers well known as resolute opponents of the bill. The speeches of the Government members were spiritless, as though delivered over a bill already practically dead.

The general comment is that one

airendy practically dead.

The general comment is that only a Bismarck could have pushed such a bill through, and that the outlook is not promising for the Emperor's new man. Dr. Miquel said to-day that he believed the Government would not dare to dissolve the Chamber for fear that an appeal to the country would still further reduce their majority.

Last night the National Liberal members held a private sitting, and voted to expel Herr Schoof from the party.

HENRY OF ORLEANS AGAIN CHALLENGED. London, July %,-"The Daily Mail's" Rome correspondent says that General Albertone, the chief of the Italian prisoners who were recently released from confinement in Abyssinia, has issued a chal-lenge to a duel to Prince Henry of Orleans on account of the charges of cowardice made by the latter against the Italian officers in the Abyssinian campaign.

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CONEY ISLAND SURF PROVES FATAL TO TWO.

GEORGE B. VROOMAN PERISHES WHILE IN BATH-ING-MISHAP TO A FISHING PARTY

While diving off Devlin's life lines at Coney Island yesterday afternoon, G. W. Enright, an employe of the Knickerbocker Theatre, New-York City, struck the body of a man floating under water. Enright rose to the surface and, after calling for help, brought the body to the top of the water, where it was taken in charge by two life-savers, Thomas Riley and Albert Knox, who towed it to the shore. It was discovered that there was still life in the body. Sending in a hurry call for the ambulance, Knox and Riley rolled the man and tried every known means to revive him, but without avail, as the man died while they were working over him.

The body was clad in one of Balmer's bathing suits, and around the neck was a key to room No. 813, at Balmer's pavilion. The clothing found in the room was taken to the police station, where a search of the pockets showed that the body was that of George B. Vrooman, of No. 1.039 Broadway, Brooklyn.

The body was taken to the morgue, and a policeman sent to Vrooman's home to notify his family of the accident. Vrooman was employed as shipping clerk by Struller, Meyer & Julia, exporters, at Nos. 2 and 4 Stone-st., New-York. It is thought that Vrooman was seized with a cramp while out beyond the life lines, and that

he sank without being seen. Nathan Mitchell, an eighteen-year-old colored boy, was drowned in full view of several hundred people at the end of the Cycle Path at

Coney Island yesterday morning. Mitchell was employed by Henry Haase, a feed dealer in Surf-ave., as hostler, and yesterday morning he started out with two of Haase's horses to exercise them. The boy rode one horse and led the other, and after running them around for an hour, Mitchell thought the he would cool the heart. the horses off in the water, and rode them into

the surf.

When some distance from the shore the horse that Mitchell rode became balky and threw him into the water. In falling Mitchell struck the other horse and fell under its hoofs, one of which the struck of the horse making him unconscious. other horse and fell under its hoofs, one of which struck him on the head, making him unconscious. Before the spectators on the shore could procure a boat to go to the boy's aid, he sank, and his body was carried out by the undertow and has not been recovered. The horses swam ashore: Mitchell was the only son of William Mitchell, an ice dealer, of Railroad-ave., and lived with his father.

an ice dealer, of Railroad-ave, and his father.

Emil Hentschel, of No. 132 George-st.; Joseph Hornscheuer, of No. 395 Meirose-st., and G. Walters, of De Kalb-ave, all of Brooklyn, went to Woodsburg yesterday on a fishing trip. Last evening as they were returning Hentschel was drowned. The other two were rowing and Hentschel was standing in the bow of the boat. When near the wharf in Hook Creek, Hentschel lost his balance and fell into the water. There was a swift current, and the man was swept away. His body has not been recovered. The drowned man was thirty-five years old. He leaves a widow and seven children.

DEB'S HOPES ARE FADING.

FEW MINERS LIKELY TO JOIN THE STRIKE IN FAIRMONT TO-DAY.

THE MEN AT THE MONTANA MINES WARNED NOT TO ATTEND THE DEBS MEETING

YESTERDAY-PLANS FOR TUES-DAT'S CONFERENCE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Wheeling, W. Va., July 25.—Sunday has passed, and there is no sign of trouble in the coal region, and little likelihood of the strike becoming general to-morrow in the Fairmont region, now the crucial point of the whole movement. Ratchford promised on Saturday that if the Fairmont miners did no go out he would urge the conference of leaders here on Tuesday to order trainmen to discontinue ta coal. No one believes he

will be able to accomplish this.

Eugene V. Debs was the hardest-worked man in this State to-day. He made four speeches to the miners in the Fairmont district, standing out in the blazing sun fully five hours and exhorting like a revivalist. The result of all this work was hardly encouraging. To-night Debs and his fellow workers admit that they will not have many more men out to-morrow than on Saturday. Mahon, men out to-morrow than on Saturday. Manon, Rea and Miller went to Clarksburg to-day and held meetings there, but got only small encouragement. Debs was to have come to Wheeling early in the morning, but at the last moment he was induced to try one more speech at Worthington, near Fairmont, and he will not get here till afternoon and marks not till examine.

induced to try one more speech at Worthington.

near Fairmont, and he will not get here till afternoon, and maybe not till evening.

The new recruits at Fairmont are earnest and enthusiastic. This evening sixty of the Monongah
strikers marched ten miles to the Montana mines,
where they are sleeping in an open field to be
ready to meet the Montana men in the morning
and use their influence to keep them from going to
work. At Montana to-day when Debs appeared to
speak the mine superintendent and two others
connected with the management openly confronted
the miners and told them that if they remained to
hear the address they need not come to work in
the morning. About fifty of the men remained, but
fully as many went home, fearful of losing their
jobs. The names of all who stayed were taken,
and they are to be discharged in the morning. The
strike leaders are hopeful that this plan of the
operators will result, as it did at Monongah and
the beginning of the strike.

The arrangements are all complete for Tuesday's
conference here. It will be held in the hall of the
Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly. Four
big outdoor meetings will be on hand to hear
the leaders. Among them will be two thousand of
the eastern Ohio striking miners, who will march
the leaders. Among them will be two thousand of
the eastern Ohio striking miners, who will march
the leaders. Among them will be two thousand of
the eastern Ohio striking miners, who will march
the leaders. Among them will be two thousand of
the eastern Ohio striking miners have been made
for feeding these men, and there will be interpreters on the platforms to translate the speeches as
they are delivered for the benefit of the foreigners.

STRIKERS MARCH ON CANNONSBURG. FIVE HUNDRED MEN WHO WILL TRY TO PRE-VENT WORK AT THE ALLISON MINE.

Pittsburg, July 25.-Sixty deputy-sheriffs have been ordered out, and at midnight are at the Union Station, awaiting orders to move. Their destination is kept a secret. Another march on Cannons-burg was begun to-night. A big meeting of the miners was held at Reissing at 3 o'clock this afternoon. They were informed that the Allison mine intended to resume work to-morrow morning, and in a short time it was decided to make another tramp across the country and reinforce the 100 strikers that have been on guard.

There was a great hurrying to and fro in all the There was a great hurrying to and fro in all the mining settlements in that section before the sun went down. Every man decided to take two days rations along. Women, as has been the case during the present strike, were among the most active agitators. They advised their husbands and sweethearts to take another tramp across the country. Before evening more than five hundred men from Cecil Reissing and Bridgeville were mobilized at Bridgeville. Shortly after 7 o'clock they started on the march, with the American flag at their head. Nearly every man carried a dinner pail, and they looked like a regiment of toilers going to their work. The whole countryside along the line of march turned out to witness the sight. They reached the Allison mine at about 10 o'clock and made the best of their quarters.

TO COLLECT FUNDS HERE.

A committee of five was appointed at the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday to collect or the Central Labor Union yesterday to collect subscriptions for the coal miners now on strike. The committee will make a wide canvass of the city, among the workingthen and others, for funds, and will report at the C. L. U. meeting next Sun-day. The Photogravers' Union gave \$25 to the fund yesterday, and Brewers' Union No. 1 and Typographical Union No. 7, \$10 each.

A LUMBER MILL BOILER EXPLODES.

DRED ARE THROWN OUT OF WORK.

Punxsutawney, Penn., July 25.-A botler explosion iast evening, in the lumber-mill of Kipp & Kiser, at Cortese, killed Peter Duff and seriously injured ten others. The mill was badly wrecked. A four-

FOUND DEAD TOGETHER.

COUPLE WHOSE MARRIAGE HAD BEEN OPPOSED ASPHYXIATED IN A WEST CHESTER HOTEL.

There is a pathetic story surrounding the death of Patrick Sullivan and his pretty cousin, Annie Sullivan, who were overcome yesterday by gas in a little hotel in West Chester.

Patrick Sullivan was one of four brothers who, with their mother, owned a farm at Unionport and leased another farm of two hundred acres, away from Unionport, toward the Sound. Two of the brothers are married, and two years ago, when Patrick began to build a house, it was generally understood that he and his cousin Annie were to be married and occupy it. The cousins had grown up together, and it was

not until Patrick began to be ardent in his lovemaking that the course of true love was inter-rupted. The objections to the marriage of the young couple came from the father of Annie, who, it is said, consulted a priest and was told by the latter that the Church would never sanction the marriage, because the young people were cousins. Annie's father had long been employed as a watchman at the Morris Park race track, and two of her brothers were also employed there, while Annie herself often did work about the clubhouse She cried bitterly when her father told her that she could not marry Patrick, and she and Patrick to have accepted the decision and to have decided

It was not so, however, as on Saturday last An-nie, having been allowed to take a vacation of put on her brightest garments and, with \$6 which she had saved in her pocket, left her home, presumably to visit the family of one of Patrick's married brothers. She remained at the use until 8 o'clock in the evening, and when she started for home, either by prearrangement or accident, she met Patrick. He offered to accompany her home, and they started off, laughing and chat-

They stopped to rest on the way at the little hotel of Martin Ritz at Green-ave, and Second-st., West They drank some beer and sat on the rch until 11 o'clock. Ritz, besides keeping the l, works on the electric railroad, and goes to work at midnight. Just as he was about to leave just been married, and, as the families of both and also the Church would not recognize the marriage, they had decided to leave West Chester and begin life anew in some other place. They wanted to stay at the hotel that night, but Ritz hesitated about entertaining them, as he had long known of the objections of the families to the marriage, and he feared gossip. He finally relented, and the couple were assigned to a little room off the dining-room in the rear part of the house.

were assigned to a little room off the dining-room in the rear part of the house.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Ritz thought that she heard a noise in the lower part of the house, and she went downstairs to investigate. The Sullivans were attil up, and Patrick was seated in the dining-room with his head resting on als hand.

At 7 o'clock Mrs. Ritz smelled gas, and, going to the apartment of the young couple, she found the door locked, and she could not open it. She knew that the escaping gas came from that room, and quickly realizing that something was wrong, she screamed for help. A man rushed into the hotel and broke in the door of the Sullivans' room.

The gasjet was found turned on full, and it had the appearance of having been battered with some heavy instrument to wrench it from the wall.

Annie Sullivan lay on the bed, dead. She was fully dressed. Patrick Sullivan's body was lying on the floor, and one hand was on the bed and clinched one of the bright ribbons of his dead cousin's dress.

Corner Hoeber, when he viewed the bodies and

clinehed one of the bright ribbons of his dead cousin's dress.

Coroner Hoeber, when he viewed the bodies and had heard something of the history of the young couple, was inclined to believe that Patrick Sulli-van had purposely turned on the gas, so that death would end the troubles of both. Friends of the dead couple were inclined to the same opinion. The case, however, is one of mystery, though it does not appear possible that the gas could have been accidentally turned on, or that the wind could have blown it out. blown it out.

The mother of Patrick Sullivan, when she hurried to the hotel to look at the body of her son, wept as she kissed his cold hand.

"I knew something would happen," she cried. "Last night I dreamed that he was dead."

A BICYCLIST BADLY HURT.

BECAME DIZZY AND FELL FROM HIS WHEEL-DOCTORS FEAR HE WILL DIE.

Gerhard W. L. Rieckers, twenty-three years old, of No. 163 Amsterdam-ave., and his friends, H. G. a. Jones, of No. 43 South Washington Square, started yesterday morning on their bicycles for a trip to Bronx Park. They were riding north on Manhattan-ave., between One-hundred-and-eighth and One-hundred-and-ninth-st., when his companions saw Rieckers reel and fall from his wheel. He struck the aspialt reversible for the Interior may make contracts with contract schools, apportioning as near as may be the amount so contracted for among schools of k the asphalt pavement with his head and was rendered unconscious from the concussion.

Patrolman Farrell, of the West One-hundredth-st, station, was only a short distance away when the accident happened and hurried to the spot. He called an ambulance from the Manhattan Hospital, called an ambulance from the Manhattan Hospital, and Dr. Decker, the surgeon in charge, found that Rieckers had received a severe lacerated wound of the scaip and had also suffered a cerebral hemorrhage. He was removed to the hospital still senseless, and Dr. Decker expressed the belief that his injuries would prove fatal. Rieckers's companions declared to the police that Rieckers seemed in the best of health when he started out on the trip, but it is supposed that he became dizzy from some cause and fell from the bicycle.

CROPS IN THIS STATE DAMAGED.

LOSSES CAUSED BY THE RAIN IN MADISON AND

Syracuse, N. Y., July 25.-The heavy rains of Thursday, Friday and Saturday did a vast amount of damage to the farms of Central New-York. The principal sufferers are in Sullivan, Madison County, and Pompeli, Cicero, Maniius and Lafayette, Onon-daga County. It is estimated that crops to the amount of \$500,000 have been destroyed. Reports show that nine bridges were washed away.

A HORSE'S SUICIDE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

WATCHED BY A CROWD OF VISITORS, HE SWIMS INTO THE RAPIDS AND IS CARRIED AWAY.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 25 (Special).—Early this afternoon a fine-looking chestnut-colored horse swam out into the middle of the river, headed down the stream and allowed himself to be swept ove the Horseshoe Falls, furnishing the first case of animal suicide on fecord in this part of the country. Every move pointed to suicide. The owner of the horse, an Italian, living in the Tunnel district, had staked him in a field to graze, and after the horse had browsed on the green grass near him he crossed the Erie Railroad tracks near he could easily do, as the rope to which he was tied was about thirty feet long. Not many minutes after he had crossed the tracks a train dashed

by, severing the rope, and the horse was free, When he found himself at liberty, the animal sarted off on a gallop toward the river bank and plunged into the water, and after swimming to the middle of the stream he turned toward the falls. There was a big crowd of people on the Sister Isl-There was a big crowd of people on the Sister Islands, watching the struggling horse, and they say he breasted it readily until he came to the rapids. Then he dashed past bowlders with the foaming rapids flying over him, but made no effort to reach a refuge. After passing the last Sister Island, it was seen that he was losing strength, and it is doubtful if he was alive when he went over the falls.

falls.

Many strangers were here to-day. A large number of them watched for the horse to reappear after he had gone over the falls, but they could see nothing of him. They all say his swim was one of the strangest sights they had ever witnessed.

TWO YOUNG MEN DROWNED. Washington, July 25.-William Launman, twenty-

seven years old, and Palmer Launman, about twenty-one, cousins, were drowned in the Eastern Branch of the Potomac to-day while boating. Their skiff accidentally turned over, and before aid could reach them they went down.

QUICKEST TRIP FROM NEW-ORLEANS. The Cromwell Line steamship Creole arrived here

from New-Orleans to this city. She left her pler in New-Orleans at 8:51 a. m. on July 21, and the South Pass, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, at 2:40 p. m. the same day. At 3:17 p. m. yesterday she passed the Scotland Lightship, having made the run from the South Pass in three days, twenty-three hours and twenty-seven minutes. The run from her pier in New-Orleans to Quarantine was made in four days, six hours and fourteen minutes. The Morgan Line steamship El Rio, which left Ney-Orleans at the same time, was not in sight when the Creole arrived. South Pass, at the mouth of the Mississippi River,

Creole arrived.

The most southing, cooling laxative is Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. All druggists.—Advt.

REPUBLICAN PLEDGES KEPT

RECORD OF THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

EVERYTHING ELSE SUBORDINATED TO THE EX PEDITIOUS PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL-

Washington, July 25 .- The extraordinary ses on of Congress which has just closed was called by President McKinley two days steps of the Capitol. It met in response to his proclamation at noon of March 15. The Message transmitted by him to both houses on the opening day was brief. It explained the de ficiencies in the revenues, reviewed the bond issues of the last Administration, and urged Congress promptly to correct the existing condition by passing a Tariff bill that would supply ample revenues for the support of the Governother subject of legislation was mentioned in the Message, and the Tariff bill was the all-absorb-

ing feature of the session.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the preceding House had been at work throughout the short session which ended on March 4, giving hearings and preparing the bill which was to be submitted at the extra session. Three days after the session opened the Tariff bill was reported to the House teen days later, March 31, 1897, it passed the House. It went to the Senate, was referred to the Committee on Finance, and the Republican members of that committee spent a month and three days in its consideration and in preparing the amendments, which were submitted to the Senate on May 4. Its consideration was begun in the Senate May 7, and exactly two months later, July 7, it passed the Senate with 872 amendments. The bill then went to conference where, after a ten days' struggle, on July 17 a complete agreement was reached by which the Senate receded from 118 amendments and the House from 511. The others, 243 in number, were compromised. The conference report was were compromised. The conference report was adopted by the House on July 19 at the close of adopted by the House on July 10 at the close of twelve hours of continuous debate. The report was taken up in the Senate on July 20 and adopted on July 24. The Tariff bill was signed by the President the same day.

THE LEFT-OVER MONEY BILLS.

Congress did not devote its attention entirely to the tariff, although it did subordinate everything else to this one measure. The four appropriation bills which failed on March 4 in themselves would have compelled President McKinley to call Congress in extra session, even if the necessity for a revision of the tariff had not extrated. Those appropriation bills were the Sundry Civil, the Agricultural, the Indian and the General Deficiency. They were introduced in and passed by the House in the identical form in which they existed at the time of their failure of and passed by the House in the identical form in which they existed at the time of their failure of enactment into law at the preceding Congress, but were amended in some important particulars by the Senate, and when they finally became laws contained more or less new legislation of

interest and importance.

The General Deficiency bill carried a provision accepting the invitation to take part in the Paris Exposition in 1900, and appropriated \$25,000 to defray preliminary expenses. It also appropriated \$150,000 for a new immigrant station at New-York to replace the one destroyed by fire. By far the most important p'ece of new legislation in the bill, however, was that limiting the cost of armor-plate for the three new battle-ships to \$300 a ton. In case the Secretary of the Navy should find it impossible to make contracts for armor within the price fixed, he was authorized by this provision to take steps to establish a Government factory of sufficient capacity to make the armor. In executing this authority he must prepare a description and plans and specifications of the land, buildings and machinery suitable for the factory, advertise for proposals and report to Congress at its The General Deficiency bill carried a provision tise for proposals and report to Congress at its

the Indian bill, after a severe struggle in various denominations for the education of

various denominations for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1898, but shall only make such contracts at places where non-sectarian schools cannot be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding 40 per cent of the amount so used for the fiscal year 1895."

The question of opening to entry the rich gilsonite deposits in the Uncompahere Reservation in Utah was also compromised by opening such agricultural lands as have not been allotted to the Uncompahere Indians on April 1, 1898, to entry, but reserving to the United States title in all lands containing gilsonite, asphalt or other like substances.

in all lands containing glisonite, asphalt or other like substances.

In the Sundry Civil bill the most important new provision was that suspending the order of President Cleveland setting aside about twenty-one million acres of land as forest reserves. The law also includes a general scheme of legislation for the government and protection of the forest reservations of the country.

THE POLICY OF THE HOUSE.

The Republican leaders of the House decided at the opening of the session to pursue a policy of inaction in order to throw the responsibility of inaction in order to throw the tespente, and for delaying the Tariff bill upon the Senate, and therefore the committees were not announced until the close of the session, and only urgent matters were considered. An appropriation of \$50,000 was made for the relief of American citizens in Cuba, at the solicitation of the President; \$200,000 was appropriated for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers; a resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport supplies contributed for the relief of the poor and famishing in India, and \$50,000 was appropriated for the entertainment and expenses of the delegates to the Universal Postal Congress, which met in this city. The only extensive piece of general legislation enacted by this Congress, except the Tariff bill, were the laws to prevent collisions at sea and to put in force regulations to prevent collisions in certain harbors, rivers and inland waters of the United States, and the bill authorizing the President to suspend discriminating tonnage dues on foreign vessels and commerce. for delaying the Tariff bill upon the Senate, and

WHAT WAS DONE BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, not being confined as to the scope of its legislation, and which was not under Republican control, dealt with a number of important subjects, both in and out of executive

publican control, dealt with a number of important subjects, both in and out of executive session. One of these, which attracted worldwide attention, was the General Arbitration Treaty negotiated by President Cleveland with Great Britain. After exhaustive consideration, despite the great pressure brought to hear by religious and commercial bodies throughout the country, the Senate rejected the treaty. The Hawaiian Treaty of Annexation negotiated by President McKinley was still unacted upon when Congress adjourned. In open session, after much debate, the Senate passed the Cuban belligerency resolution, a Bankruptcy bill, including both voluntary and involuntary features, and the Free Homestead bill. None of these important questions received consideration in the House.

The following minor bills and joint resolutions became laws, managing to escape objection from any member: Authorizing the Secretary of Wartoreelive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Carlos Gutierrez, of Salvador; to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the entry of lands in Greer County, Okia., to give preference rights to settlers, and for other purposes," approved January 18, 1897; reappropriating \$10,000 not expended for the relief of the Mississippi River flood sufferers for the flood sufferers at El Paso, Tex.; authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, to be held in Omaha, in 1898, to bring to the United States foreign laborers for the purpose of preparing for and making exhibits; to provide for the immediate repair of drydock No. 3, at the New-York Navy Yard; making appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio River; to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897; bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Pearl River, Mississippi, the St. Louis River between Minnesota and Wisconsin, and the Clinch River,